

Coonamble Shire Council

Crime Prevention Plan 2009- 2012



Coonamble Gulargambone Quambone

from the mountains to the marshes

Developed by:
Coonamble Crime Prevention Committee
Coonamble Inter-Agency Association
Gulargambone Community Working Party
Coonamble Shire Council

Facilitated by: Lee O'Connor
Tanya Hind

1. INTRODUCTION

The following document outlines the Coonamble Crime Prevention Plan for 2009-2012. This plan aims to address issues linked to community safety and crime issues in the Coonamble Shire Local Government Area (LGA).

After perusing research both from here and overseas we recognise that creating safer communities relies on the cooperation of law enforcement, community service organisations and members of a community. We also recognise that to prevent crime in our community we will need to have in place a crime prevention plan that will enhance the level of safety within our community.

Crime Prevention Planning Process

Coonamble Shire Council contacted local services and community members within the Coonamble Shire to help prepare a Crime Prevention Plan, consistent with requirements of Part 4 (specifically section 31) of the *Children (Protection and Parental Responsibility) Act 1997 (NSW)*.

When developing the Coonamble Crime Prevention Plan we have used a number of methods to identify the key areas to be addressed. These include the following:

- Planning work shops with local community members and key stakeholders.
- Reviewed recorded crime statistics for the Coonamble LGA which have been sourced from BOCSAR (Bureau for Crime Statistics and Research) and the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).
- Analysed the causes of crime and the reasons for the crime rates in the area
- Worked with key community members and stakeholders to develop appropriate strategies to prevent future crime.

As part of the initial community consultations in 2008, a local crime prevention committee was established.¹ The committee was assisted by the then Community Facilitator employed through the Murdi Paaki Partnerships Program, Mrs Tanya Hind.

Following the loss of the Community Facilitator position, Coonamble Shire Council engaged a consultant, to oversee the completion of the Crime Prevention Plan. Mrs Lee O'Connor commenced in February 2009. A community meeting held at Coonamble Bowling Club on 4th March 2009 agreed that the Coonamble Inter-Agency Association would assume the responsibility of the Crime Prevention Plan. In Gulargambone, a public meeting on Law & Order in February 2009, decided that the Gulargambone Community Working Party, with involvement by the wider community,² would be responsible for the Crime Prevention Plan.

These committees contributed to the development of specific crime prevention strategies through a series of open community meetings. [see attachment

Once the committee has overseen the passage of the plan through council and through the public display period, a meeting will be conducted to determine final make-up of the committee and frequency of meetings. Consistent with the requirements of the NSW Crime Prevention Division, such a committee is responsible for monitoring, implementing and evaluating local crime prevention initiatives.

Coonamble Shire Council will provide ongoing secretariat support to the committee, ensuring that there is a single 'driver' of the committee.

¹ Membership of the original committee is included in Attachment 1.

² Membership of the Gular Working Party and other participating community members are listed in Attachment 2.

The aims of the committee are to:

- Investigate research and formulate plans to improve the safety of the community.
- Increase awareness of personal and safety issues for the community.
- Consult with and involve all sectors of the community to determine the major issues.
- Initiate programs and initiatives focused on community safety.

The energy and commitment of many of those people contributing to the plan augers well for the prevention of crime in the Coonamble LGA and for the promotion of community well-being.

Approaches to Crime Prevention

Situational Crime Prevention

Situational crime prevention measures attempt to make it harder to commit a crime, less rewarding and easier to be caught. Many crimes are committed because the opportunity exists. If, for example, someone leaves the door open to their home or a mobile telephone in an unlocked car, then the temptation might be too much for some people. Locking doors, installing alarms in motor vehicles, improved lighting in areas where people are assaulted and installing safes in convenience stores or petrol stations (which reduces the amount of money that can be stolen at any one time) have all been shown to prevent crime.

Social Crime Prevention

People who do less well at school, are unable to secure a job, feel less connected to their community and have less support in troubled times are at greater risk of committing crime. By getting people jobs, providing them with stimulating schooling which tries to keep rather than reject students, having role models and developing a sense of community, crime can be prevented. People, who feel part of a community, have hope for the future and opportunities to work and contribute to the community are less likely to offend.

2. CRIME PROFILE

Local Crime Priorities

Table 1: Offence categories for which Coonamble LGA is ranked in the top 10 in NSW in 2008³

	Assault - non domestic violence related	Assault - domestic violence related	Break and enter dwelling	Break and enter non-dwelling	Steal from motor vehicle	Malicious damage to property
Rate per 100,000 population	1632.8	746.4	1936.1	1143	1306.3	4268.7

³ The 17 major offences used by BOCSAR are: Murder, Assault – Domestic Violence related, Assault – non-domestic violence related, Sexual assault, Indecent assault, Act of Indecency and other sexual offences, Robbery without a weapon, Robbery with a firearm, Robbery with a weapon not a firearm, Break and enter – dwelling, Break and enter – non-dwelling, Motor vehicle theft, Steal from motor vehicle, Steal from retail store, Steal from dwelling, Steal from person, Fraud and Malicious damage to property.

Number of incidents	70	32	83	49	56	183
Rank	4	7	4	2	7	3

Table 1 shows the major crime categories for which Coonamble is ranked in the top 10 worst Local Government Areas in NSW based on the rate of the offence per 100,000 population. These offence categories include:

- Assault non-domestic violence related (4th)
- Assault domestic violence related (7th)
- Break and enter dwelling (4th)
- Break and enter non-dwelling (2nd)
- Steal from motor vehicle (7th)
- Malicious damage to property (3rd)

Table 2: 60 month trends for high ranked offence categories

Offence	Oct 2004 to Sep 2005	Oct 2005 to Sep 2006	Oct 2006 to Sep 2007	Oct 2007 to Sep 2008	Oct 2008 to Sep 2009	60 month trend	<u>Average annual percentage change</u>
Assault - domestic violence related	81	73	55	30	37	Down	-17.80%
Assault - non-domestic violence	89	97	62	72	56	Down	-10.90%
Break and enter - dwelling	57	54	71	77	59	Stable	*
Break and enter - non-dwelling	66	78	52	41	43	Down	-10.20%
Steal from motor vehicle	50	48	39	56	51	Stable	*
Malicious damage to property	137	136	158	185	156	Stable	*

Table 2 shows the annual number of offences over the past five years for: assault domestic violence related, assault non domestic violence related, break and enter dwelling, break and enter non-dwelling, steal from motor vehicle and malicious damage to property. Break and enter non-dwelling declined by an average of 10.2% per annum over the five years. Assault non-domestic violence related declined by an average of 10.9% per annum over the same period. Assault domestic violence related declined by an average of 17.8% per annum between October 2004 and September 2009. Break and enter dwelling, steal from motor vehicle and malicious damage remained stable over the five years.

Selection of Priority Crimes

Police intelligence identified the following:

Hot spots within the community – this issue is identified and was discussed with local Police and community members. McDonald Park and the Castlereagh River are the two hot spots within the town area, which has been identified by local Police. This is attributed too unstable home and family environment and the young people moving out of their homes to be in a safer place than home. This then leads to a lot of youngster gathering together in one place and anti social activities being incited. Cameras have also been installed in the central business areas, more of a monitoring tool than a crime prevention tool.

The **priority times** for assault identified were the day that people received their government benefits and the following three to four days. For break and enter – dwellings the priority times seem to be three to four days before

payment of benefits are due. This indicates that people (particularly the young) are breaking into premises to steal food and small change to buy provisions.

Victim and offender profiles – The profile for the victim of assault dv related is not one that can be easily determined as it is widely accepted that DV has no boundaries with regards to socio economic, age or cultural backgrounds. The offenders involved in most of our local DV and FV situations are presently, or have been in an intimate relationship or have had extended family connections with the victim. The profile for victims of break and enter dwelling is typically elderly or middle aged couples living alone, as these people are among the more vulnerable within our community.

The offender can be of any age but is predominately aged between 12 and 17 years of age, the main reason for a young person to commit break and enter is to steal food or small change to purchase food, alcohol or drugs. The offender can also be under the direction of an older person, who knows the law concerning young people involved in crime.

Police operations/ strategies designed to reduce the target crimes in the Castlereagh Area Command.

White dove 2 – Is targeting domestic Violence and associated apprehended violence orders and entails continual police contact regarding current orders and restrictions; ie, police conduct at least four contacts monthly on nominated targets.

Operation Vikings – targeting break and enter is a state wide operation that allows the command to put police onto extra shifts via overtime payments. Police are deployed to a specific town and target only street offences, malicious damage, anti social behaviour, licensing, intoxication and local traffic.

Situational analysis

There are many families where both parents work or single-parent families where the sole parent works. This means that children will have less supervision because parents are often working. Also, due to homes being vacant during the day, opportunities for crime will be increased. Less supervision and low guardianship resulting from routine activities of daily life can contribute to anti-social or criminal behaviours.

Break and Enter – Dwellings: the high incidence of elderly people living alone with no family support makes it easier for crime to occur. These people are often afraid of technology such as alarm systems and quite often forget to lock their houses securely.

Transport: Most of our targeted offences are attributable to local community members so inter-town transport is rarely a contributing factor. The lack of internal public transport at priority times, especially at closing times for licensed premises, contributes to offending behaviours due to intoxicated persons wandering the streets in groups and incidences of assault and malicious damage are more likely to occur.

Local Police have indicated that the incidence of assault DV and FV seem to occur more frequently at the time the offenders receive their fortnightly payments from Centrelink. This leads us to believe that at the time of payment the offenders have access to money to buy alcohol and drugs and that this usually leads to offences whilst intoxicated. In the offence of break and enter dwellings the offences seem to occur more frequently in the days before the payment from Centrelink is received.

3. Actions and Implementation

TARGET OFFENCE: BREAK & ENTER – DWELLING

PROJECT: BURGLAR BEWARE / SAFER BY DESIGN

RATIONALE:

This project focuses on increasing the sense of safety among victims and potential victims and assisting them to harden their homes as targets. The project putting potential offenders 'on notice' that the wider community does not accept their criminal activities and is prepared to work together via a multi-intervention approach to support each other and thwart break and enters.

OBJECTIVE: 10% Reduction in repeat victimisation of residential dwellings.
10% Reduction in (opportunistic) break and enter offences.

LEAD AGENCY: Police – DV/Crime Prevention Officer (formerly Tim Preston)

PARTNERS: Coonamble Community Health, Gulargambone Community Health, HACC, CLALC, Liquor Accord

EXPECTED OUTCOME:

Vulnerable community members are assisted to harden security of their houses.
Greater awareness among all residents of measures they can take to improve security.
Involvement by a range of agencies in preventing or reporting break and enters.

ACTION	PERFORMANCE MEASURES	TIMEFRAMES	FUNDING REQUIRED	MILESTONES
Burglar Beware - Free security audits on private dwellings with priority on seniors' homes and those identified as hotspots.	No. of homes audited in Coonamble, Gular, Quambone.	August 2009 to December 2009	In-kind: Police and other agencies. \$500 to advertise in Gular Community and Coonamble Times.	High risk residences/ occupants are identified by project partners.
Discounts on locks, lights and other security items negotiated with local suppliers/installers and offered as part of promotion.	No. of households purchasing security items.	Negotiated by Oct 09. Discounts available Oct to Dec.	\$5000 total. (\$3500 subsidise agreed security fittings. \$1500 for promotion.)	Subsidised security offer successfully completed and local businesses involved.
Safer by Design - Design, print and distribute leaflets about target hardening and security measures.	No. of households completing security upgrades.	November 2009 ie. beginning of traditional seasonal	Design, print, post to approx. 2000 households \$3000	Promotion and community education completed so that residents are more

Supporting media covering on community radio/newspaper.		peak in break and enter offences July 2009		aware of the protective measures.
Lighting Audit - Conduct lighting audit in residential areas	Areas are identified where security is compromised by poor lighting.		Report preparation and presentation to CSC/CE.	Report prepared and presented to CSC / CE identifying areas requiring attention
Community Assistance Patrol - Children/young people are collected and taken to youth centres, homes or safe accommodation as needed 4 nights per week.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of young people transported. ▪ 10% reduction in juvenile break and enter. ▪ 10% reduction in malicious damage to property. 	Annual (July to June)	Federal Attorney Generals Dept fund bus. Funded to June 2009. Awaiting announcement of 2009/10 funding from E-sub.	Buses are available in Coonamble and Gular (1 per town) Paid/volunteer drivers are confirmed, screened, rostered and supported. Buses operate during evenings/night for agreed periods on agreed days in each town. Activity Reports provided monthly. Program is evaluated every 12 months.

TARGET OFFENCE: ASSAULT – DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RELATED

PROJECT: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INTERVENTION/PREVENTION

RATIONALE:

The most effective strategy to address domestic violence across our communities is to establish an holistic approach driven by the community with inter-agency collaboration and co-ordination that utilises a mix of both proactive and reactive programs:

- Support programs (counselling, advocacy)
- Strengthening identity (sport, education, arts, cultural activities, group therapy)
- Behavioural reform (men’s and women’s groups)
- Community policing and monitoring (night patrols, wardens)
- Shelter/protection programs (refuges, sobering-up shelters)
- Justice programs (community justice groups)
- Mediation programs (dispute resolution)
- Education programs (tertiary courses, miscellaneous courses, media)
- Composite programs (draw on many of the above areas)⁴

At present, the Coonamble LGA has only a smattering of these programs with a number of crucial pieces missing. In particular, there is no permanent crisis, support, information or referral service for domestic violence victims in the Coonamble district. Crisis support is managed by mainly by Police with victims either transported to a Safe House in Dubbo (165km away) or placed in temporary accommodation in a local motel. Accessing transport and/or accommodation is always problematic when it is most needed, and neither of these options provides a sufficient level of support to enable the benefit/break-in-the-cycle imperative critical to management of domestic violence. As well as short term accommodation and support for victims and their children, the Crisis Care Service will co-ordinate and/or participate in organising exit accommodation, permanent accommodation, and targeted awareness campaigns towards prevention/early intervention. Other points of prevention and intervention are also required including school-based education, court support for victims, post-release support for families, and delivery of survival skills and strategies to families at risk.

OBJECTIVE: to reduce assault – DV related by 10% per year

LEAD AGENCY:

- Coonamble DV Collective
- Department of Community Services, Coonamble Health Service, Police, Coonamble Neighbourhood Centre,
- Coonamble health Service, Coonamble CWA Evening Group, Murdi Paaki Regional Enterprise Corp., Coonamble
- Courthouse, Western NSW Community Legal Centre, NSW Ambulance Service,

EXPECTED OUTCOME:

- Higher number of domestic violence victims will receive support at critical points.
- Higher number of victims achieve independent living.
- Decrease in repeat offences perpetrated.
- Programs are in place to improve access to services and increase safety for young people, women and families.

⁴ Memmott et al (2001) in Family Wellbeing and Family Violence in the Murdi Paaki. *The Interface Between Health & Community sERVICE Providers: Models to improve family wellbeing and respond to family violence.* Feb 2008. Kristine Consulting for the Australian Government, Dept of Health & Ageing and Greater Western Area Health Service.

ACTION	PERFORMANCE MEASURES	TIMEFRAMES	FUNDING REQUIRED / FUNDING SOURCE	MILESTONES
<p>Crisis Care Service - Establish appropriately skilled management committee.</p>	<p>Management Committee legally constituted.</p>	<p>May 2009</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>AGM held end May 2009.</p>
<p>Prepare business plan and appoint project manager to put in place ongoing funding stream to sustain operation.</p>	<p>Business Plan completed. Funding contracts signed.</p>	<p>May 2009 November 2009</p>	<p>N/a – completed May 2009. Project Manager \$25,000.</p>	<p>Business Plan approved by Management Committee. Project Manager in place.</p>
<p>Purchase suitable premises at Coonamble, modify/refurbish to meet requirements with allotted funds.</p>	<p>Building meets requirements within budget.</p>	<p>June 2010</p>	<p>TBA</p>	<p>Premises secured and refurbished.</p>
<p>Recruit Manager/ part-time DV worker pool.</p>	<p>Suitably qualified, experienced staff employed.</p>	<p>June 2010</p>	<p>TBA</p>	<p>Service staff are recruited and orientated.</p>
<p>Develop documented management system/ standards/ protocols/ reporting systems to govern all aspects of operational policies and procedure.</p>	<p>Policies and procedures are agreed, adopted and implemented.</p>	<p>September 2010</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>Management Committee approves policies, procedures.</p>
<p>Align service with current service providers to maximise usage, client access/ support and efficiency.</p>	<p>Communication and collaboration occurs as part of regular procedure.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>Manager participates in inter-agency meetings.</p>
<p>Management Committee meet regularly to track project progress and operation.</p>	<p>10-11 meetings held per year. Plans revised annually. Financial accountability meets funding partner requirements.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>Regular meetings held. Annual accountability requirements are met.</p>
<p>DV Volunteer Court Support – reintroduce court support to Coonamble by providing insurance, training and support to volunteers. Project is auspiced by Coonamble Neighbourhood Centre. Volunteers are supported by Western NSW Community Legal Centre.</p>	<p>2-4 volunteers recruited. Volunteers complete relevant/ accredited training. Volunteers attend court sittings. No. of victims supported.</p>	<p>Commence January 2010</p>	<p>Recruit and train volunteers \$2000 Administration, insurance and volunteer support \$2000 /pa.</p>	<p>Insurance and operational policies are in place. Volunteers recruited and attend accredited training. Referrals processes re-established. Volunteers attend court as needed. Program reviewed every 6 months with Western NSW CLC.</p>
<p>DV Survival Skills Training – engage specialist trainers to attend women's groups in Gular and Coonamble to provide practical strategies for families at risk. Eg. Negotiation skills, anger</p>	<p>Families at risk are referred to and attend survival skills training. No. of incidents requiring police</p>	<p>4 days per year commencing Feb 2010</p>	<p>Trainers fees \$5000 + travel costs \$500. Venue hire, catering, etc covered by local agencies.</p>	<p>Local agencies plan together and co-ordinate activities. Four training days are held each year (or 8 half days) between Gulargambone and</p>

<p>management, self-defence, preparing a personal safety plan, role of Ambulance.</p>	<p>intervention is reduced.</p>			<p>Coonamble. Participant numbers, feedback are reported to CP Committee after each training session.</p>
<p>Transport & Crisis Support Fund – to be available to assist victims from outlying community/residents (eg. Gular, Quambone, rural properties) to reach safety.</p>	<p>No. of families assisted.</p>	<p>Commence Jan 2010.</p>	<p>\$2500 for taxi, bus, food, and interim accommodation. Fund to be managed by Neighbourhood Centre or Crisis Centre.</p>	<p>Fund is in place at nominated Centre and promoted to relevant agencies. Managing agency reports on use of fund to CP Committee meetings.</p>

TARGET OFFENCE : ASSAULT – DV RELATED

PROJECT : Reducing Recidivism

RATIONALE: “Local, national and international studies identify the need for holistic models to address family violence (in indigenous communities). These holistic models require: community driven programs; community agencies establishing linkages and working relationships with each other and with relevant government agencies; composite programs that provide a more holistic approach to community violence ie. sub-programs to target all forms of violence in the community and combine reactive and proactive strategies.”⁵ The Reducing Recidivism initiative forms part of our holistic approach by focusing on behavioural reform; strengthening identity; support programs; and education programs. Partners refer participants and work towards ensuring that pathways are available to match individual needs.

OBJECTIVE: To reduce the incidence of re-offending in participating adult perpetrators by at least 3%.
To reduce the incidence of re-offending by juvenile offenders by 25%.

LEAD AGENCY: TAFE Outreach – Jayanne Storck – Work Opportunities for Blokes
Probation & Parole - Isabel McDermott - Post Release Programs (Domestic Abuse Program/Men’s Program)
Coonamble High School, Juvenile Justice – Cherie McDonald (CHS), Trevor Kennedy (JJ) – School Support for Returning Juveniles

PARTNERS: MPREC (CDEP); Dept of Community Services; local Health Services; Courts; DP Division of General Practice

EXPECTED OUTCOMES: Participants are more connected to supportive networks and take advantage of training and employment pathways. Participants are able to build skills and positive behaviours in a supportive environment.

ACTION	PERFORMANCE MEASURES	TIMEFRAME	FUNDING REQUIRED	MILESTONES
<p>The Men’s Program – held weekly except public holidays. For men in the community including perpetrators on court orders. Covers a range of topics including offending behaviours/ consequences; alcohol and other drugs; anger management; health issues.</p>	<p>100% of perpetrators attend at least 75% of the time. 3% reduction in re-offending.</p>	<p>February to December each year (excluding holidays)</p>	<p>Program Co-ordinator – GWAHS. Co-facilitator – Corrective Services. Presenters – Police, GWAHS, Courts, etc.</p>	<p>Designated co-ordinator in place. Co-facilitators identified and organised to attend. Venue booking and other organisation completed. Promotion and referrals in place with all key stakeholders informed. Probation and Parole monitor impact on their clients and conduct an annual evaluation of the program.</p>
<p>Domestic Abuse Program for Families – runs one day per week for 10 weeks, once a year. Held in</p>	<p>100% of perpetrators attend at least 75% of the time.</p>	<p>10 weeks. Annual.</p>	<p>Funded and co-ordinated by Probation</p>	<p>Dates scheduled for Coonamble/Gular. Venue and presenters organised. Program monitored.</p>

⁵ Family Wellbeing and Family Violence in the Murdi Paaki, The Interface between Health and Community Service Providers: Models to Improve Family Wellbeing and respond to Family Violence, February 2008. Kristine Consulting for Australian Government, Dept of Health & Ageing and the Greater Western Area Health Service. P26.

Walgett with Coonamble participants transported to Walgett. Target group: high risk repeat offenders.	2% reduction in re-offending.		& Parole.	Evaluation conducted at conclusion and six months post.
White Dove 3 – Police visit recidivist DV homes to see victim and perpetrator and check progress.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No of families visited. ▪ 25% reduction in recidivist offences. 	Ongoing	Police manage this program.	List of families is updated every month. Police are tasked to visit homes. Progress is reported to ?? how often?? Recidivism levels are monitored and reported annually?

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

The various strategies contained within the Coonamble Crime Prevention Plan will be monitored by:

- Progress reports on individual initiatives provided to monthly meetings of Coonamble Interagency Association/Gular Community Working Party by Lead Agencies of each project in line with Performance Indicators described in the Action Plan.
- Periodic evaluation with timeframes specific to each strategy. Information and statistics will be compiled the Lead Agency and project partners.
- The Crime Prevention Manager of Castlereagh Area Command will provide periodic statistical updates in terms of tracking reductions in target offences against baseline data.
- Police will provide quarterly reports on local crime figures, levels of reporting, and other relevant background information such as changes in hotspots, timing, etc.

EVALUATION procedures relating to specific initiatives will endeavour to provide answers to the following questions:

- What difficulties were faced during set up phase/data collection?
- What issues arose that impeded the progress of the program and/or success?
- Were sufficient resources available to implement the programs/services?
- What are the main benefits of the programs/services provided?
- What are the main drawbacks of the programs/services provided?
- Where the goals realistic and achievable?
- Was the crime prevention strategy successful in reducing the incidences of the target crimes? If yes, by how much and over what period of time?
- Has there been an increase in the reporting of these crime incidences?
- Has the intervention on the level of target crime in surrounding areas?
- How do the program outcomes measure up against the program performance indicators?
- Has there been any unintended program effects, both positive and negative?

ATTACHMENT 1.

The 'original' 2008 Crime Prevention Committee for Coonamble Shire consisted of:

Name	Role / Organisation
John Griffiths	General Manager – Coonamble Shire Council
Karren Kennedy	LINKS worker
Carol Ptaszinski	TUFF facilitator
Elizabeth Casey	Coordinator Coonamble Neighbourhood Centre
Robyn Delaney	Gulargambone CDEP
Adam Cohen	Coonamble Youth Centre Coordinator
Michelle Shipp	Murdi Paaki Regional Enterprise Corporation – Services Manager
Amanda Colwell	Coonamble Local Domestic Violence Committee Chair Person
Tanya Hind	Murdi Paaki Partnerships Project Community Facilitator
Jan Arrowsmith	Aboriginal Health Worker – Coonamble Community Health
Ted Fernando	WunGali Community Working Party Chair person

ATTACHMENT 2.

Meetings to discuss Crime Prevention strategies for inclusion in this Plan were held:

DATE	VENUE	CONTACT FOR MINUTES/Attendance List
25 th November 08	Gulargambone Memorial Hall	Chris Taylor, Police -CAC
4 th March 2009	Coonamble Bowling Club	Tanya Hind, Dubbo Plains Division of General Practice – Family Wellbeing Program
1 st April 2009	Coonamble Aboriginal health Service meeting room	Liz Casey, Coonamble Neighbourhood Centre
5 th May 2009	MPREC Gulargambone Youth Centre	Robyn Delaney, Gulargambone Community Working Party
6 th May	Coonamble High School – Aboriginal Education Assistants Room	Liz Casey, Coonamble Neighbourhood Centre
2 nd June 2009	MPREC Gulargambone Youth Centre	Robyn Delaney, Gulargambone Community Working Party
3 rd June 2009	Coonamble Aboriginal Health Service Meeting Room	Liz Casey, Coonamble Neighbourhood Centre
1 st July 2009	Coonamble Aboriginal Health Service Meeting Room	Liz Casey, Coonamble Neighbourhood Centre
4 th August 2009	Community Alcohol Forum	Tanya Hind, Dubbo Plains Division of General Practice – Family Wellbeing Program